

50 من الاجل

Sadat to Decide Soon

Qadhafi Declares He Offered To Merge Libya With Egypt

BEIRUT, July 23 (AP)—Libya's leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi, disclosed today that his Revolutionary Command Council has offered to merge Libya with Egypt into one state, the Middle East News Agency reported from Tripoli.

Col. Qadhafi, who was addressing

Soviet Craft Lands, Sends Venus Data

(Continued from Page 1)

spacecraft to descend to Venus on the day side of the planet. Previous craft reached Venus on its night side.

Tass said that data on the temperature and pressure of the Venusian atmosphere and on the nature of the planet's surface were being processed. A detailed report is expected to be made public in perhaps one month.

The previous Soviet Venusian craft, Venus-7, reported a surface temperature of about 900 degrees Fahrenheit, and a pressure 90 times the earth's atmospheric pressure at sea level. These data were close to previous Soviet and U.S. estimates.

The Soviet Union's Venus exploration program began in February, 1961, with the launching of Venus-1, which failed when communications ceased at a distance of about 4.5 million miles from earth.

After launching failures in 1962 and 1964, according to Western observations, two Soviet Venus craft departed in November, 1965. One, Venus-2, missed the planet by 15,000 miles. The other, Venus-3, struck it, becoming the first man-made object to reach the surface of another planet.

Useful data on the character of the Venusian atmosphere were obtained by Venus-4 in 1967 and by Venus-5 and Venus-6 in 1969 before the most successful of the previous missions. Venus-7 made the first soft landing and sent back data from the planet's surface.

Sudan's Numeiri Says He Broke Up Another Plot

BEIRUT, July 23 (AP)—Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri said yesterday that he has broken up a rightist plot which had the backing of some army officers.

The 42-year-old leader of Africa's largest country in terms of area, was speaking to thousands in a Khartoum stadium on the first anniversary of an unsuccessful Communist-led coup that knocked him from power for three days.

In the speech, broadcast by the government radio, Maj. Gen. Numeiri said:

"I want to tell you that we have broken up a new plot, but this one was instigated by members of the dissolved political parties."

He was referring to the Umma (Nation) and Uthud (Union) groups, which were banned after he took power in a coup in 1969. Gen. Numeiri said a list of those arrested, civilians and officers, would be announced shortly. Sudanese exiles were involved in the plot, he added.

The two parties were rivals for power in the pre-Numeiri era and announced last year the formation of a "Sudanese National Front" in statements mailed from London to Beirut newspapers.

WEATHER

C	F	
ALGARVE	23	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	11	Very cloudy
ANAKAP	14	Partly sunny
ATHENS	29	Cloudy
BELT	21	Cloudy
BERLIN	19	Partly sunny
BRUSSELS	21	Partly sunny
BUDAPEST	21	Partly sunny
CASABLANCA	22	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	22	Partly sunny
COSTA DEL SOL	22	Sunny
EDINBURGH	15	Overcast
FLORENCE	22	Sunny
GENOVA	22	Partly sunny
HELSINKI	22	Partly sunny
ISTANBUL	22	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	Cloudy
LISBON	22	Sunny
LONDON	12	Partly sunny
MADRID	22	Partly sunny
MILAN	22	Sunny
MONTREAL	22	Cloudy
MOSCOW	21	Sunny
MUNICH	21	Cloudy
NEW YORK	21	Cloudy
NICE	21	Sunny
OSLO	21	Partly sunny
PARIS	21	Partly sunny
ROME	21	Sunny
SOFIA	21	Sunny
STOCKHOLM	21	Partly sunny
TOKYO	21	Sunny
VIENNA	21	Sunny
WASHINGTON	21	Partly sunny
ZURICH	21	Sunny

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Pravda Hits Speculation on Egypt's Move

Ties Seen Intact Despite 'Sabotage'

MOSCOW, July 23 (Reuters).—Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, today attacked speculation over the reasons behind the withdrawal of Soviet personnel from Egypt.

In a commentary marking the 20th anniversary of the overthrow of the Egyptian monarchy, the newspaper said:

"The enemies of Soviet-Egyptian friendship are now trying to speculate on the return from Egypt of Soviet military personnel. However, as has already been officially announced, this personnel, sent to Egypt for a limited period, has fulfilled its functions. Its return does not affect in any way the basis of Soviet-Egyptian friendship."

"The hubbub raised by reactionary bourgeois propaganda is accordingly without foundation," the commentary said.

Continuing Friendship
Stressing that Soviet-Egyptian friendship was "neither a temporary nor a chance factor of contemporary politics," it declared that ties between the two countries were continuing to expand on the basis of the Soviet-Egyptian friendship treaty.

The article also contained an attack on Arab reactionaries who, it said, were trying to break the ties and undermine progressive policies in Egypt.

"One cannot disregard the fact, however, that in several Arab countries, Egypt included, right-wing reactionary forces, opposed to social change, are struggling to become more active. These forces are trying to sabotage progressive reforms and simultaneously undermine Soviet-Arab friendship."

Pravda's article was one of a number in today's Soviet press devoted to Egyptian anniversary celebrations this weekend. The Soviet official attitude that the withdrawal of its personnel from Egypt will not harm relations between the two countries.

Egyptian Aide Says Russians Will Keep Up Flow of Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

firmed the impression that had been growing in Cairo for the last two or three days—that Egypt and the Soviet Union are attempting to work out what one diplomat calls "a friendly estrangement, not a final divorce."

Coupled with recent editorials in Al-Ahram, the Cairo newspaper that most consistently reflects government thinking, Mr.

el-Zayyat's comments also suggested to some observers that, after a brief period of uncertainty, Mr. Sadat's government is moving to define some alternative policies to the almost complete reliance on Soviet military and diplomatic support in the past.

The information minister, alternately joking with and chiding reporters for asking about the numbers of Russian military advisers leaving and the types of weapons Russia was supplying, which he termed military secrets, said that Mr. Sadat "had not mentioned anything about arms or spare parts" in his declaration.

Egypt hoped to continue to receive weapons from the Soviet Union and would welcome them from other sources as well—inexpensive of the United States, Mr. el-Zayyat said pointedly.

"All" Russian military "advisers" had been asked to leave the country, Mr. el-Zayyat said. But he added that "Russian trainers" would remain here and new ones could be expected to arrive as the need arose.

He defined trainers as those "coming with new weapons, who stay until they get them explained to the people that are using them."

Western military experts here said this category would probably include missile technicians for the air defense system known as SAM-3s, as well as pilot trainers for advanced jet fighters. There were no reliable estimates available of how many men this might include.

But authoritative Cairo sources confirmed yesterday that only about 5,000 Russian advisers will have left the country by the middle of next week. The rate of any future withdrawals has not yet been decided. Published estimates of Soviet strength here ranged from 15,000 to 20,000.

Meanwhile, Egypt today marked the 20th anniversary of the July revolution that deposed King Farouk. The celebration included large-scale ground and air maneuvers and declarations of support for President Sadat's ouster of the Soviet military advisers.

The Soviet leadership assured Mr. Sadat of Russia's continued support for "the just struggle launched by the Egyptian people to liberate occupied Arab land."

The premier accepted the commission and said he would suggest the new cabinet primarily to aim for the earliest possible elections and a dissolution of parliament.

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EUROPEAN TRADE AGREEMENT—A general view of the signing ceremony for free trade treaties of Switzerland, Austria, Portugal, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Sweden with the Common Market countries in the Palais d'Egmont in Brussels on Saturday morning.

2 Western European Blocs Sign Free-Trade Compacts

(Continued from Page 1)

their foreign trade posed by the grouping of the Six.

Since Britain and two of its association partners, Norway and Denmark, are joining the Common Market, trade walls would have gone up between these three and the other association countries—Switzerland, Sweden, Austria, Finland, Portugal and Iceland—if some accommodation were not made to reduce trade barriers throughout the Western European zone.

This is precisely what the treaties signed yesterday set out to do. Once Britain signed the treaty of accession—in the Egmout Palace last January—it became the priority aim of the Common Market and European Free Trade Association members to deal with this problem.

Both the Common Market and the association have internal free trade. This enables goods to move across national barriers within each bloc without the payment of duties. For the EFTA, free trade is only in industrial goods, while for the Common Market it embraces farm products as well.

The Common Market countries levy a common external tariff on imported goods of countries that are not members. This cohesive stimulus efforts to integrate other economic and financial aspects as well. The EFTA countries each levy national duties against imports of countries that are not members.

Purpose at Creation

Thus, the association is a much looser and less ambitious enterprise than the Common Market. The association was created with the purpose of eventually merging with the Common Market when the conditions in Europe were favorable. It was begun mainly because Britain refused to be a party to the Common Market in its early years.

When Britain wanted to join in 1961 and again in 1967, France vetoed membership for it; the French veto was lifted in 1969 and this led to the successful negotiations in Luxembourg a year ago.

Key Provision

The key provision of the agreements is the eventual mutual abolition of tariffs in industrial goods among the 16 countries over almost five years—from April 1, 1973 to July 1977. Twenty percent comes off each year.

A longer transitional period has been introduced for the so-called sensitive products, in which free trade could seriously hurt local employment conditions in some countries. For instance, for paper products, which the Scandinavian countries produce efficiently and sell vigorously, the period for tariff abolition has been extended to 11 years.

What Iceland's 200,000 people got out of the treaties is the right to sell fish and fish products duty-free in Western Europe. Portugal won special arrangements.

Seoul Changes Attitude on 2 Koreans in UN

SEOUL, July 23 (AP)—South Korea will not necessarily reject seating Seoul and Pyongyang separately in the United Nations, if the world organization so decides, according to a brochure released Friday by the Culture and Information Ministry.

The booklet said that in case the UN makes such a decision against Seoul's wishes, "it will be dealt with in such a direction as to be helpful to us in consideration of the international situation and our own position at that time when the resolution is made."

The booklet did not say that South Korea would unconditionally oppose such a move, taking a stand unlike its rigid opposition in the past.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said in Vienna last week that he favored early admissions of split countries.

1779 U.S. Ship Found Offshore

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 23 (UPI).—The American Revolutionary War vessel Defense, scuttled by its crew 133 years ago in a disastrous sea battle with the British, has been found at the bottom of the Atlantic off the coast of Maine.

The Maine Maritime Academy and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology announced that the wreck was spotted in 15 to 20 feet of water in Stockton Springs Harbor by two student divers who had been searching for the 80-foot vessel for two weeks.

The brigantine was scuttled in August, 1779, when five British men-of-war scattered 41 American vessels blockading a British garrison at Castine, Maine.

Britain's telephones, said an explosion yesterday at a telephone exchange relay station in Northern Ireland had cut telephone service from Britain to the province to about 25 percent of normal capacity.

The Post Office appealed to customers to call Northern Ireland only for essential business and said all calls would have to go through an operator and would be limited to six minutes.

Belfast Bomb Plant Found; Weekend Arrests Nearly 100

(Continued from Page 1)

passive support from the Catholic minority we could do the job within a week."

Near Enniskillen, 60 miles west of Belfast, a land mine exploded beneath a Royal Ulster Constabulary Land Rover, injuring three policemen.

Banned at Airport

In London, immigration officials at Heathrow Airport prevented Thomas McGill, a leader of the Sinn Féin party, the political wing of the Official IRA, from entering the country today. A Home Office spokesman said Mr. McGill, who arrived on a flight from Dublin, was put on the next available flight back to the Irish capital.

"It was done as a routine refusal," the spokesman said.

A spokesman for the Post Office in London, which operates

2 Trains Collide Near Naples, 5 Killed, 237 Hurt

NAPLES, July 23 (AP)—Two crowded passenger trains collided head-on yesterday at the mouth of a tunnel near here, killing at least five persons and injuring 237.

Rescue workers used acetylene torches to remove the victims from the tangled wreckage. Authorities said that the two engines were among the dead.

The crash occurred just outside Pozzuoli, a suburb of Naples.

A two-car train had just emerged from the tunnel when it smashed into an oncoming two-car train. The trains carried a total of 400 passengers, many of whom were returning to Naples after a day at the beach.

One of the locomotives caught fire after the crash. Officials said that it was fortunate that the collision had not occurred in the tunnel itself.

Chi-Chi, Maybe the Oldest Panda In Captivity, Dies at 15 in U.K. Zoo

LONDON, July 23 (Reuters).—Chi-Chi, thought to be the oldest giant panda in captivity, died in her den at the London Zoo yesterday. She was 15 years old.

One of only four giant pandas outside China, Chi-Chi became a celebrity in 1966 when attempts were first made to mate her with An-An, a panda at the Moscow Zoo. But Chi-Chi showed no interest, either then or in London in 1968, when another futile effort was made to mate them.

Until China presented a pair of giant pandas to President Nixon in February, the two were the only giant pandas outside China.

A spokesman at the London Zoo said he thought that Chi-Chi had died of old age. "She had been ill in February, only for a short period, and had been eating well in the last few months. This has been quite sudden," he said.

"Yesterday, Chi-Chi appeared to have a minor heart attack," he continued. "She died peacefully in her sleep early this morning. The curator of mammals, Dr. Michael Brambell, was with her in her den."

Pathologists today were carrying out a post-mortem. The zoo's spokesman, asked about a possible replacement, noted that giant pandas were found only in a mountainous part of China. "Any replacement would depend on the goodwill of the Chinese," he said.

Chi-Chi may continue to appear before the public. London's Natural History Museum is expected to have her body stuffed for exhibition.

American Leads Series, 3 1/2-2 1/2

Spassky Quits on 41st Move As Fischer Wins 6th Cont

REYKJAVIK, July 23 (AP)—Bobby Fischer squeezed out of Russian champion Boris Spassky tonight, forcing him to quit on the 41st move and handing into a one-point lead.

Fischer now leads 3 1/2 games to 2 1/2. With minutes left on Spassky's clock, Fischer had pushed into what appeared to be an impossible position after 33 moves of their sixth game in the international chess championship here.

Spassky then had 22 minutes left to make seven moves. Fischer had 44 minutes.

The experts present had concurred even earlier in seeing a serious threat to Spassky. After the 22d move, Svetozar Gligoric, of Yugoslavia, one of the 13 grand masters present out of the total 80 in the world, said, "Fischer's position is much better. Spassky has two pawns hanging in the middle. They are hard to defend."

Gligoric said Fischer had invented a very strong new move in his 14th move in the Turkov variation. Fridrik Olafson, the Icelandic grand master, praised Fischer's 20th move, calling it a "very strong, good attacking move."

On the 27th move, Miguel Najdorf, the Argentine grand master, said, "Fischer's position is very dangerous."

Cameras Barred Again
Fischer today had once again barred television cameras from the match. The Icelandic organizers said they were fed up with "this farce" and may cancel all plans to televise the games. Fischer, playing white, arrived nine minutes late and opened with his queen bishop's pawn—an unusual opening move for the American challenger.

A crowd of more than 2,000 persons jammed into the hall for the sixth contest of the 24-game, \$250,000 championship to see if Spassky could break over him the past three games. The two were all even in the match at 2 1/2 points each.

Fred Cramer, a Fischer aide and vice-president of the International Chess Federation, said Fischer had also presented another protest to the organizers, asking for some changes in conditions. However, he declined to say what the demands were.

"Kid in Toy Shop"

Fischer spent three hours "like a kid in a toy shop" inspecting the cameras during the night, but still refused to let them in for today's game. Just an hour before the match he had heard technicians were putting the cameras back in the hall and sent Cramer racing over to make sure they were not there.

"I went over the place, and there were no cameras," Cramer said. "Bobby was eating when I got back, and we only left for here 10 minutes before the game."

Icelandic organizers said that if the cameras are not in the hall for the seventh game Tuesday, they will cancel the \$250,000 contract to televise the games.

"This is the breaking point," Gudmundur Thorarinnsson, president of the Icelandic Chess Federation, said. "We are fed up with Fischer making impossible demands. If this has not been sorted out by Fischer, then the cameras will stay out."

This is not a question of money. There are also principles involved. This farce cannot continue."

Spassky on Time

Spassky arrived on time, dressed immaculately in a gray suit, and received an ovation from the crowd. He walked up to the board and waited, looking around the walls to see if the cameras were there.

After arbiter Lother Schmid started Fischer's clock, Spassky went backstage to look for him.

Fischer arrived in a new car—a yellow Land Rover exactly like the one Spassky is trying out to possibly buy and take back to Moscow. The Russian world champion has used it to go salmon fishing on days off from playing chess.

The American charged into the hall to applause, scribbled his name on his protocol slip and moved his queen bishop's pawn forward two squares. It was one of only six to eight times in his entire career that Fischer has varied from his usual king pawn opening.

Cramer said the opening by Fischer "was a surprise to me and a surprise to Spassky. I guess."

Queen's Gambit Declined
However, the Russian took only a minute and a half in responding with his king pawn, and play developed into a queen's gambit declined.

Spassky's aide, Nikolai Kirovsky, said later, "This is no great surprise. Bobby has played it before, although, never against Spassky. Of course, he [Spassky] was prepared. Do you think a world champion would be that unprepared?" It should be interesting.

The two played quickly in the opening moves, Fischer taking 10 minutes to complete his first 10, and Spassky only eight.

At the end of the first 10 they had traded a pawn, bishop and knight apiece and international masters watching the game said it appeared headed for a draw after the first 15 moves.

Although the crowd in the hall was the largest so far of the match, they watched the board intently, and the huge "silence" sign came on for the first time only on the sixth move.

After the 15th move, Fischer finally got up from the table and went backstage. He returned a couple of minutes later with

The 6th Game

REYKJAVIK, July 23
—Moves in the sixth chess championship game

FISCHER (white)	SPASSKY (black)
1. F-Q4	P-K4
2. P-K3	P-K4
3. P-Q4	K-K4
4. K-K3	B-K4
5. B-K3	O-O
6. P-K3	P-K4
7. B-K4	P-Q4

Elapsed time: Fischer 10 minutes, Spassky 8 minutes.

8. P-K4	K-K4
9. B-K4	Q-K4
10. K-K4	P-K4
11. B-K4	P-K4
12. Q-K4	P-Q4
13. Q-K4	P-Q4
14. K-K4	P-K4
15. P-K4	P-K4
16. O-O	P-K4
17. B-K4	P-K4
18. K-K4	P-K4

Elapsed time: Fischer 10 minutes, Spassky 10 minutes.

19. K-K4	P-K4
20. P-K4	P-K4
21. P-K4	P-K4
22. P-K4	P-K4
23. B-K4	P-K4
24. P-K4	P-K4
25. P-K4	P-K4
26. P-K4	P-K4
27. B-K4	P-K4

Time: Fischer 10 minutes, Spassky 10 minutes.

28. K-K4	P-K4
29. Q-K4	P-K4
30. P-K4	P-K4
31. P-K4	P-K4
32. Q-K4	P-K4

Time: Fischer 10 minutes, Spassky 10 minutes.

33. P-K4	P-K4
34. K-K4	P-K4
35. P-K4	P-K4
36. P-K4	P-K4
37. P-K4	P-K4
38. P-K4	P-K4
39. B-K4	P-K4
40. P-K4	P-K4

Time: Fischer 10 minutes, Spassky 10 minutes.

41. P-K4	P-K4
42. P-K4	P-K4
43. P-K4	P-K4
44. P-K4	P-K4
45. P-K4	P-K4
46. P-K4	P-K4
47. P-K4	P-K4
48. P-K4	P-K4

Time: Fischer 10 minutes, Spassky 10 minutes.

49. P-K4	P-K4
50. P-K4	P-K4
51. P-K4	P-K4
52. P-K4	P-K4
53. P-K4	P-K4
54. P-K4	P-K4
55. P-K4	P-K4
56. P-K4	P-K4

Time: Fischer 10 minutes, Spassky 10 minutes.

57. P-K4	P-K4
58. P-K4	P-K4
59. P-K4	P-K4
60. P-K4	P-K4
61. P-K4	P-K4
62. P-K4	P-K4
63. P-K4	P-K4
64. P-K4	P-K4

Time: Fischer 10 minutes, Spassky 10 minutes.

65. P-K4	P-K4
66. P-K4	P-K4
67. P-K4	P-K4
68. P-K4	P-K4
69. P-K4	P-K4
70. P-K4	P-K4
71. P-K4	P-K4
72. P-K4	P-K4

Time: Fischer 10 minutes, Spassky 10 minutes.

73. P-K4	P-K4
74. P-K4	P-K4
75. P-K4	P-K4
76. P-K4	P-K4
77. P-K4	P-K4
78. P-K4	P-K4
79. P-K4	P-K4
80. P-K4	P-K4

Time: Fischer 10 minutes, Spassky 10 minutes.

81. P-K4	P-K4
82. P-K4	P-K4
83. P-K4	P-K4
84. P-K4	P-K4
85. P-K4	P-K4
86. P-K4	P-K4
87. P-K4	P-K4
88. P-K4	P-K4

Govern Proposes Debate Nixon Aide Rejects Bid

By William Greider

D. July 23 (WP). McGovern, the presidential nominee, yesterday rejected a bid by Nixon aide to stage a public debate between the two candidates. McGovern, who has been campaigning for a new campaign strategy, said that he would not accept the bid. He said that he would not accept the bid because he would not want to be "put on a pedestal" and that he would not want to be "put on a pedestal" and that he would not want to be "put on a pedestal."

Again Agnew he Ticket

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France Denies Lay on Concorde

PARIS, July 23 (UPI)—Air France has denied a press report that it is postponing a final decision on buying the Concorde supersonic jet. The report said that the airline was considering buying the Concorde, but Air France said that it was not making a decision at this time.

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STRATEGY SESSION—Democratic presidential candidate Sen. George McGovern, with wife, Eleanor, pet dog, Atticus, and his campaign aides leaving meeting in his Black Hills retreat in Custer, S.D., on Saturday.

Ship-Jumping Chinese Sailors Linked to Narcotics Traffic

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, July 23 (AP)—Canadian immigration officials say that a group of Chinese sailors, who were found on a ship in the Pacific Ocean, were linked to narcotics traffic. The sailors were found on a ship that was carrying a large amount of narcotics, and the officials believe that the sailors were involved in the trafficking of the drugs.

U.S. Orbits Resources Satellite

By Thomas O'Toole
WASHINGTON, July 23 (WP).—What the space agency says is the first satellite built solely for the study of the earth's crops, water and minerals was rocketed into orbit today from Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

Named ERTS, for Earth Resources Technology Satellite, the 2,000-pound spacecraft soared into space at 11:05 a.m. carrying seven cameras 500 miles above the earth into a near-polar orbit. This will permit the cameras to cover every region of the globe except for small patches of the North and South Poles.

Connally Plans Organization of Nixon Democrats

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—Sen. Frank P. Connally, D-N.Y., said today that he expects a key role in a Democratic organization during the fall campaign. Connally said that he was planning to organize a group of Democrats who were opposed to Nixon's re-election.

Boy Falls 250 Feet

CONISTON, England, July 23 (Reuters).—A 15-year-old boy fell 250 feet from a cliff in the Lake District of North England last night. The boy was rescued by a rescue team, but he was seriously injured and is in a hospital.

2 GIs Die as Copter Crashes in Germany

SPIESS, West Germany, July 23 (UPI)—A U.S. Army Bell UH-1H helicopter crashed during a training flight today, killing two soldiers and injuring two others. The helicopter was carrying a large amount of equipment, and the crash caused a major fire.

Stirred by Book on Asian Trafficking CIA Openly Contests Drug Charge

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, July 23 (NYT). The Central Intelligence Agency has begun a public battle against accusations that it knew of but failed to stem the heroin traffic of U.S. allies in Southeast Asia. In recent weeks, high-ranking CIA officials have signed letters for publication in a newspaper and magazine, granting a rare on-the-record interview at the agency's headquarters in McLean, Va., and—most significantly—persuaded the publishers of a forthcoming exposé on the CIA's role in the drug traffic to permit it to review the manuscript before publication.

The target of all these measures has been the recent writings and congressional testimony of Alfred W. McCoy, a 28-year-old Yale graduate student who spent 18 months investigating the narcotics operations in Southeast Asia. His book, "The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia," is scheduled to be published by Harper & Row in mid-September—barring delays caused by the intelligence agency's review.

In his book, Mr. McCoy alleged that both CIA and State Department officials have provided political and military support for American and Chinese allies actively engaged in the drug traffic, have consciously covered up evidence of such involvement and have been actively involved themselves in narcotic trade. CIA officials said that they had reason to believe that Mr. McCoy's book contained many unwarranted, unproven and fallacious accusations. They acknowledged that the public stance of opposition to such allegations was a departure from the usual "low profile" of the agency. But they insisted that there was no evidence linking the CIA to the drug traffic in Southeast Asia. One well-informed government official responsible for monitoring the illegal flow of narcotics complained in an interview that many of Mr. McCoy's charges "are out of date. Go back three or four years," he said, "and no one was concerned about this. It wasn't until our own troops started to get addicted, that we were aware of the narcotics problems in Southeast Asia."

This official said that in the eyes of the CIA, the charges were "unfair." He said of the CIA, "they think they're taking the heat for being unaware and not doing anything about something that was going on two or three years ago." He accused Mr. McCoy of making "blanket" charges that could be applied to all government officials.

During two congressional appearances last month, Mr. McCoy testified that his accusations were based on more than 250 interviews, some of them with past and present CIA officials. He said that top-level South Vietnamese officials including President Nguyen Van Thieu and Premier Tran Van Kiem were specifically involved. In July, 1971, Rep. Robert H. Stenrod, R. Conn., said, during a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee hearing, that the U.S. government possessed "hard intelligence" linking a number of officials, ranking Southeast Asian officials, including Maj. Gen. Ngo Dinh, then commander of the South Vietnamese II Corps, with involvement in the narcotics trade. Rep. Stenrod's accusations were denied and mostly ignored.

Mr. McCoy also alleged that Corcoran and American syndicate gangsters had become involved in the narcotics trade. He said that such information was known to the CIA. In a chapter of his book published in this month's Harper's magazine, Mr. McCoy further charged that in 1967 the infamous "golden triangle"—an opium-producing area embracing parts of northeastern Burma, northern Thailand and northern Laos—was producing about 1,000 tons of raw opium annually, then about 70 percent of the world's supply. The bulk of Mr. McCoy's accusations—both in the magazine and in his book—failed to gain much national attention. Nonetheless, the CIA began its unusual public defense after a Washington Star reporter cited some of Mr. McCoy's allegations in a column.

\$1.6 Million Flood Aid

BALTIMORE, July 23 (Reuters).—A six-hour television special shown in six cities last night raised more than \$1.6 million for victims of the flooding. The six-hour telethon was hosted by Bob Hope and featured performances by numerous celebrities. Among those who appeared for donations was President Nixon's wife, Pat.

38-Year Drug Sentence

DENVER, July 23 (AP).—A 45-year-old Philadelphia man was sentenced to 38 years in prison and fined \$5,000 in U.S. District Court here Friday for his involvement in a plan to import \$8 million in heroin from Thailand.

According to testimony, William Jackson and several accomplices tried to use a U.S. Air Force chartered jet to transport the drug from Thailand to the United States. They allegedly sent test shipments of garbage to Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma, and to Lowry Air Force Base in Denver. They then tried to send 173 pounds of heroin to Lowry, testimony revealed.

The shipment was found by U.S. customs agents. Two men have been convicted and sentenced in the case. A fourth man has been convicted, but not yet sentenced.

Letters Sent
Two letters were sent to the newspaper for publication. One was signed by V. S. Colby, the CIA's executive director, and the other by Paul V. Velte Jr., a Washington-based official with Air America, a charter airline that flies missions for the CIA in Southeast Asia. Both categorically denied the allegations linking CIA personnel to any knowledge of, or activity in, the drug traffic.

A similar letter of disavowal, signed by Mr. Colby, was sent for publication to the publisher of Harper's magazine within the last week. Robert Schnayerson, the magazine's editor, said that the letter would be published as soon as possible. The CIA began its approach to Harper & Row in early June, apparently after learning of Mr. McCoy's appearance before the Senate subcommittee. Cord Meyer, described as a senior agency official, met with officials of the publishing house and informally asked for a copy of the manuscript for review before publication.

On July 5, a formal letter making the request, signed by Lawrence R. Houston, general counsel of the CIA, was sent to Harper & Row. "Hard Evidence" Mr. Houston's request was not based on national security, but on the thesis that "allegations concerning involvement of the U.S. government in drug trafficking or the participation of American citizens should be made only if based on hard evidence."

A copy of the letter was made available to The New York Times. B. Brooks Thomas, vice-president and general counsel of the publishing house, said in an interview in New York, "We don't have any doubts about the book at all. We've had it reviewed by others and we're persuaded that the work is amply documented and scholarly." But he added that, as "one of the oldest publishing houses in America, Harper & Row has an obligation to itself and what it stands for." "We're not submitting to censorship or anything like that," Mr. Thomas said. "We're taking a responsible middle position."

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Spanish Fashions Faltering; Government Continues Aid

By Hebe Dorsey

MADRID, July 23 (Herald Tribune)—Spanish fashion is petering out, but the government, which has been backing it since its half-century start 10 years ago, is determined to keep it going—hoping to build up names which eventually would mean something in the ready-to-wear market.

The situation, however, keeps changing. Leather shows, which were genuine Spanish contraband, have disappeared. Miffed French-born designer who lot for fashion in leather, even it up and is now working in a ready-to-wear project.

But houses showed collections in the past few days: Santa da, Carmen Mir, Pedro Igues, Pedro Rovira, Lino, era y Oller, Elio Berhanyer Pertergas. With the exception of Berhanyer and Pertergas, are just competent dressmakers who make nice clothes for

nice ladies who lead nice lives. The Spanish couture houses have a private clientele, but this doesn't mean that they are or will be of significance to international fashion.

Shift in Ministries

The Spanish couture operation is tightly controlled by the government. The Oficina de la Moda used to be under the tourism office because somebody once had the idea that Spanish couture should be listed as a tourist attraction. But at the end of last year, this was changed and the Oficina de la Moda became the Camara de la Moda Española, and its destiny is now controlled by the Ministry of Commerce, a shift that is supposed to put Spanish couture on a more realistic and economical level.

The Commerce Ministry allots 40 million pesetas (about \$625,000) to the Camara, which in turn divides it between the eight houses and also pays for promotion and publicity. The Spaniards apparently have their eyes on the American and German markets, which they hope to win by participating in ready-to-wear fairs. There was a rumor that the couture shows would be lumped with the ready-to-wear shows in October and April but a spokesman for the Camara said that they were to go on in Madrid at the usual dates.

An Example

The Spaniards should quickly take advantage of the fact that labor is still cheap and available here to produce ready-to-wear on an industrial level. They should follow the example of Cortes Ingles, who built up a tremendous, cheaply priced ready-to-wear concern in the past year. The firm exported \$10 million to the United States alone last year and considers this to be just a beginning.

The only American buyers in Madrid this weekend were from Marshall Field. They bought a couple of coats at Berhanyer's and evening clothes from Berhanyer and Pertergas. Pertergas does his largest business with I. Magnin of California. This time, he produced excellent sportswear, including fur-lined ponchos. His evening dresses were also way above the pack with lace and chiffon gowns in the mood and cloudy colors of the film of "Nicholas and Alexandra."

Paris, however, is still the center of things and most of the fashion world will be there to attend the couture shows that begin tomorrow with Dior and Perand.



Suit by Pertergas includes black velvet jacket and a red plaid skirt with fringe.

Colombia Car Thieves Killed Swedish Envoy

BOGOTA, Colombia, July 23 (AP).—Swedish diplomat Kjell Hagglöf was murdered Monday by three car thieves, who have been arrested, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Criminal Investigations Director Carlos Guzman Benitez said that one of the men had confessed to the crime. He said that the three men pretended to be interested in buying Mr. Hagglöf's car, a Mercedes Benz worth about \$20,000 on the Colombian market. He said that Mr. Hagglöf apparently realized that they were thieves and drew a small pistol he carried. There was a struggle and he was shot with his own gun.

14 Armed Robbers Executed in Nigeria

LAGOS, Nigeria, July 23 (AP).—Fourteen convicted armed robbers were shot to death en masse yesterday by an army firing squad before a cheering crowd of thousands in Port Harcourt, it was reported in Lagos.

The executions brought to 171 the number of Nigerians shot since death was decreed for armed robbers in August, 1970, following Nigeria's 30-month civil war.

Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, 44, the 'Dragon King' of Bhutan

NAIROBI, Kenya, July 23 (AP).—Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, 44, the "Dragon King" of Bhutan who tried to modernize his little Himalayan nation, died here Friday night.

King Dorji had suffered for years from a heart ailment. He arrived here about a week ago and was treated by a British doctor in a Nairobi hospital. Officials said the body of the king would be flown to India and then home to Bhutan.

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT).—King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk had a dream. The dream was that somehow, in some way, his tiny nation of 1.1 million mostly Buddhist and largely illiterate people would become as modern as any nation on earth.

To a large degree, the dream was impossible and the king knew it. Bhutan lies high in the Himalayas. For centuries it had no road links to the outside world. No natural resources, such as oil or gold or iron ore, are to be found in Bhutan. Moreover, the climate is almost always cold and bitter. But, above all the Bhutanese worship tradition and insist adamantly that the outside world shall not touch their way of life.

Still, the king hoped he would be able to pull it off—and to a substantial extent, he did. In the 20 years that he was a monarch, a dozen hospitals were built in Bhutan, along with more than 100 schools and 750 miles of roads—linking Bhutan to both India and China, its neighbors.

"This is the 20th century," the king once told a group of visiting Americans. "We are working to make sure that Bhutan truly belongs to this century."

Sought India's Aid

King Dorji sought assistance from India, which was only too glad to help, viewing Bhutan as a buffer zone with China. Bhutan also received massive aid from other Asian nations under the Colombo Plan. In time, where once only mules trudged on mud roads, Hmoines and jeeps glided on tar and concrete highways.

Throughout all this development, King Dorji maintained his own sense of values, by devotion to Buddhism. He always wore the baki, the long flowing traditional Bhutanese robe, even when traveling abroad. Since 1963, when he suffered his first heart attack, King Dorji frequently went to Switzerland and England for treatment.

To his people, he was always the Druk Gyalpo, or Dragon King. They revered him, and he mingled with them constantly, often without regard to his personal safety, even after an attempt had been



Jigme Dorji Wangchuk

made on his life with a hand grenade. He read voraciously in Bhutanese and English, which he taught to himself. An American who visited the king's palace in the newly built capital of Thimphu last year called King Dorji's collection of American and English classics "awesome."

Hunter and Gardener

Awesome, too, was the king's collection of guns and rifles, for he liked to hunt. And the garden that he personally attended to contained more than 300 varieties of roses alone.

"My philosophy of life can be summed up in one word," King Dorji said last September after his country had been admitted to the United Nations. "That word is peace."

Some time in the next few weeks, when his priests have determined an "auspicious" day, King Dorji will be cremated according to custom in his native Bhutan. He will be succeeded by his 16-year-old son Jigme Singye Wangchuk. Dorji's widow, Queen Kessang, will act as a counselor to the new monarch.

Yesterday the king's body was flown by jet to Calcutta, India. It will be transferred to still another plane and flown to Thimphu. That an airplane can land in Bhutan at all bears testimony to King Dorji's efforts as a reformer.

David Lichine

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT).—David Lichine, 62, the dancer and choreographer, died June 26 in Los Angeles.

Mr. Lichine came to the United States in 1933 as a dancer with the Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo and worked for a dozen or

more years directing dances for motion pictures in Hollywood. In 1936 he became a citizen, and celebrated the event by staging a ballet set to Dvorak's "New World Symphony" in Santa Monica, Calif.

Mr. Lichine worked in the commercial theater as well as in the ballet and in the sound studios. One of his plays, in 1944, was "Rhapsody," an operetta with a score by Fritz Kreisler, for which he directed the book.

Mr. Lichine was born David Lichtenstein in Rostov-on-Don and studied dance with Lohor Egorova and Bronislava Nijinska in Paris. He made his debut with Ida Rubenstein's company in Paris, and, in 1932, when he was 22, joined Col. W. de Basil's Ballets Russes de Monte Carlo.

With the company until 1941 Mr. Lichine created many roles, including the Hero in "Les Préludes," King of the Dandies in "Le Beau Danube," one of the two leading male dancers in "Cottillon," the title role in "Frotée," the title role in his own version of "The Frodigious Son," the Junior Cadet in "Graduation Ball."

An event of the 1952 season was a revival at the Metropolitan Opera House of Mr. Lichine's popular "Graduation Ball" with himself and Tatiana Riabouchinskis, his wife, in the roles they had created many seasons before.

In recent years Mr. Lichine had been teaching at the University of California, Los Angeles, and directing his own group, the Los Angeles Ballet Theater.

William J. Wardall

LAUREL HOLLOW, N.Y., July 23 (NYT).—William J. Wardall, 57, a former corporation executive and director, who was sole trustee in the reorganization of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., died Wednesday at Huntington Hospital.

When the machinations of Philip Kessel, alias F. Donald Coster, president of the McKesson drug house who stole \$2,900,000 from his concern, were exposed in 1938 and he shot himself, Mr. Wardall was appointed trustee in the reorganization.

He found that the company had become so important a part of the drug industry's distributive system that other manufacturing firms supported every effort to keep it alive.

With this solid foundation, the company was able to survive and grow steadily stronger. Today it is part of Foremost-McKesson, Inc., whose products include drugs,

chemicals, liquors and dairy foods. Mr. Wardall was chairman of the board of the Best Foods, Inc., from 1942 to 1950, president of the General Telephone Corp. in 1955-56 and a director of the General Telephone and Electronics Corp. from 1959 to 1961.

Olive Reeves-Smith

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP).—Olive Reeves-Smith, 77, a musical comedy actress died Thursday.

Miss Reeves-Smith, who was born in Surrey, England, played with Ethel Barrymore in "White-oaks," with George M. Cohan in "Pigeons and People" and Dennis King in "Richard of Bordeaux." She also made numerous radio and television appearances.

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Nixon's Running Mate

Agnew Keeps Role Of Critic of Critics

By James M. Naughton

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The man that President Nixon designated again to be his running mate on the Republican ticket is a defender of the established order and a critic of the critics.

Vice-President Agnew confessed early in his White House career that he hoped that "people will start listening to what I have to say, but I don't suppose they ever will."

More than three years and several hundred vice-presidential speeches later, no one could say that Mr. Agnew had given up trying to persuade Americans to accept his philosophy.

He has attacked parental permissiveness, criticized the writers of lyrics, denounced the Eastern news media, questioned the policies of university admissions offices, chastized one of the President's own appointees and labeled

On McGovern's Candidacy

George Meany Has Spoken; Will Union Ranks Listen?

By A.H. Raskin

NEW YORK (NYT).—Five months ago, at a closed-door meeting with some of labor's ranking political strategists, George Meany laid down the AFL-CIO party line for the 1972 Presidential election. "We're against Nixon," he said. "We're ready to back anybody, including George McGovern."

Last week, with Sen. McGovern freshly nominated by the Democrats to seek to unseat President Nixon in November, Mr. Meany had changed his mind. By sheer force of personality, the AFL-CIO president persuaded his colleagues in the federation's Executive Council to vote, 27 to 3, to keep the organization neutral in the Nixon-McGovern contest. For all the seeming even-handedness of the decision, it represented a calculated slap at the South Dakota senator—a reflection of Mr. Meany's belief that irresponsible, pro-leftist elements are taking over the Democratic party with Mr. McGovern as their stalking horse.

Despite the top-heavy vote to keep the parent federation on the sidelines, however, it is probable that as many as two-thirds of the country's unions will line up behind the Democratic nominee before the balloting next November. Mr. Nixon has received the official endorsement of the Independent International Brotherhood of Teamsters and also can count on considerable support from the powerful AFL-CIO affiliates in the building and maritime trades as well as the "law and order" unions in local police and fire departments. But almost all other unions inside and outside the federation will be in the McGovern camp.

Gulf Underseared

How much any of it will mean when 18 million unionists and their families go to the polls on Election Day is decidedly uncertain. The long-evident gulf between membership voting patterns and the political recommendations of union officials was underscored most recently in the large blue-collar response in primaries to labor's chief hate, Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, notably in Michigan, stronghold of the progressive United Automobile Workers. However, the withholding of official backing by the AFL-CIO will be a substantial handicap to the Democrats in

Nixon Unit Fires Aide Who Balked At FBI Questions

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP).—President Nixon's campaign organization has dismissed a lawyer who refused to answer questions by FBI agents in connection with a break-in at the Democratic National Headquarters.

G. Gordon Liddy, an attorney for the finance division of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, was fired on June 23. De Van L. Shumway, director of public affairs, said yesterday. Mr. Liddy was dismissed, Mr. Shumway said, because he elected not to respond to certain questions by FBI agents in relation to the incident at Democratic National Headquarters.

"It is our policy that all employees cooperate fully with appropriate law-enforcement officials in the conduct of this investigation," Mr. Shumway added. Five men were arrested on May 15 in the headquarters of the Democratic National Committee. One of them, James W. McCord Jr., security coordinator for the Re-Election Committee, was the first being bugged equipment with them when arrested.



Spiro T. Agnew

had said. And he quickly broadened his criticism to include the Eastern press, particularly the editorial writers of The New York Times and The Washington Post.

Mr. Agnew's essential point, throughout his rhetorical career as Vice-President, has been, as he stated it in mid-1970, that "our system of government has proven itself to be the surest legal instrument to human welfare that this world has ever known."

Reform and Consent

While upholding the right to dissent—and, at times, complaining that much of today's public debate lacked the gusto of that in past eras—the Vice-President nonetheless sought to make the point that, "in a democracy like ours, change cannot come without majority consent. It is not enough," he said, "to dissent if you want new laws, new structures or new men. Concern about the issues and a desire for reform must be coupled with persuasion."

All the same, Mr. Agnew took the occasion during the congressional campaign of 1970 when he was the administration's traveling spokesman, to brand virtually every Democrat seeking re-election to the Senate and one liberal Republican as "radical-liberals."

In a speech to South Dakota Republicans, Mr. Agnew also included Sen. George McGovern among "the foremost national leaders of radical liberalism." He accused Mr. McGovern, now the President's opponent, of "gross misrepresentation and an inexcusable slander of the President" for having charged that Mr. Nixon's decision to support a military incursion into Cambodia was a "betrayal of the humanitarian principles of the American people."

The Vice-President called former Sen. Charles E. Goodell of New York "the Christine Jorgensen of Republican politics" for having adopted a liberal stance in 1970, and he spoke favorably of James T. Buckley, the Conservative Republican who defeated Mr. Goodell.

Mr. Agnew has spoken in behalf of the President's domestic programs, chiefly welfare reform and federal revenue sharing with the states and localities. But for the most part, his role in the administration has been to take on all critics.

Report Called 'Pabulum'

He called the report of the President's Commission on Campus Unrest "pabulum for the permissivists" and complained that a graduate student serving on the commission, Joseph Rhodes Jr., "does not possess the maturity, the objectivity and the judgment to serve on a fact-finding body of national importance" after Mr. Rhodes questioned the administration's attitude toward students.

Mr. Agnew complained that liberals had used the South as a "punching bag" and explained that the President's approach to desegregation of Southern public schools was based on a belief that "a free government cannot impose rules of social acceptance upon its citizens." He said that the "legitimate cause of civil rights has been all too frequently diverted, and even perverted, in this direction."

He attacked sex writers for having allegedly "purveyed" the impression that drugs were acceptable and he expressed concern that films were also allowing "a creeping permissiveness to permeate every aspect of our relations with our young people."

Responsible Hands

In short, Mr. Agnew has sought to convey the view—which he will probably continue to express in the presidential campaign—that the United States is in responsible hands under President Nixon and that only a radical, or a Democrat, would suggest a change.

"The hidden cause of malaise in America, I would submit to you, is the success—the success—of the American system," he has said. And Mr. Agnew has professed no reluctance to speak bluntly.

"To get [one's] viewpoint across to a nation of over 200 million busy people," he said, "one cannot hide his cards under a bushel—and I have not. One has to do better than whisper. And I have not exactly murmured my message."

Truce Hopes Also Casualty Of IRA Bombs In Belfast

By Bernard Weinraub

BELFAST (NYT).—Shoppers were preparing for the weekend. Office girls were returning to work. Children were strolling with their mothers. The time was 2:09 p.m. last Friday.

Suddenly a bomb blast rocked downtown Belfast. Then, one by one, other bombs were detonated at crowded bus terminals, railroad stations, shopping centers and cafeterias.

"The whole place exploded around us," said 20-year-old Robert McMaster, sitting with a friend in a downtown cafeteria. "People were screaming and moaning. Girls with blood all over them were staggering about. We got hold of them and helped them out."

At a railway station, John Haynes, a trainman, said: "The mutilation was terrible. I wish to God I never see another sight like this in my life. What calloused killers can do this?"

In just over an hour, Belfast was reduced to chaos. Eleven persons were killed and 130 injured. The city was—and remains—in panic.

"This was Bloody Friday," said an official close to William Whitelaw, the British administrator of Ulster. "It was a cold-blooded attempt by the 'Provos' [the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing] to maim and slaughter on an occasion when so many people were in Belfast shopping and travelling."

Who Knows Why?

The reasons for the bombings remained unclear. There was some feeling that the IRA was seeking to provoke the British Army into a new offensive in Roman Catholic areas, possibly even a resumption of the arrest of IRA suspects for internment without trial. Such a move by the Army would be bitterly resented by Catholics and would bolster support for the IRA.

A second possibility was that the IRA was seeking to provoke the Protestant's militant Ulster Defense Association into large-scale attacks on Catholic areas, thus plunging Northern Ireland into civil war, which the IRA hopes will end in union for Ulster with the Irish Republic.

There was some belief that the bombings had been staged as a show of force to set the stage for another cease-fire and that within a few days the Provisionals would ask for a bilateral truce.

Whatever the reason, the British are planning stiff counter-measures against the IRA—and the unremitting nightmare in Northern Ireland seems likely to continue.

"You say things are terrible and you shake your head but that's all you can do," said a Protestant businessman who owns a store in a Belfast suburb. "People's tempers are short. Everyone's on the bloody edge. It's one hell of a life."

One ominous aspect of life in Belfast is the continuing ghettoization of both Catholic and Protestant communities—the gradual ending of mixed working-class neighborhoods through intimidation and fear and the cementing of sectarian divisions.

Clash With Troops

It was this intimidation that led, in effect, to the breakdown of the 13-day truce on July 8. On that Sunday afternoon, soldiers clashed with Catholic demonstrators seeking to install 16 refugee families in homes left vacant by Protestants in the Lenadoon area. The Catholic families had left their own neighborhood in fear of Protestant violence, and they had been given permission to occupy the empty houses. But permission was revoked when militant Protestants objected. Negotiations continued until the clash—and the abrupt announcement by the "Provos" ending the truce.

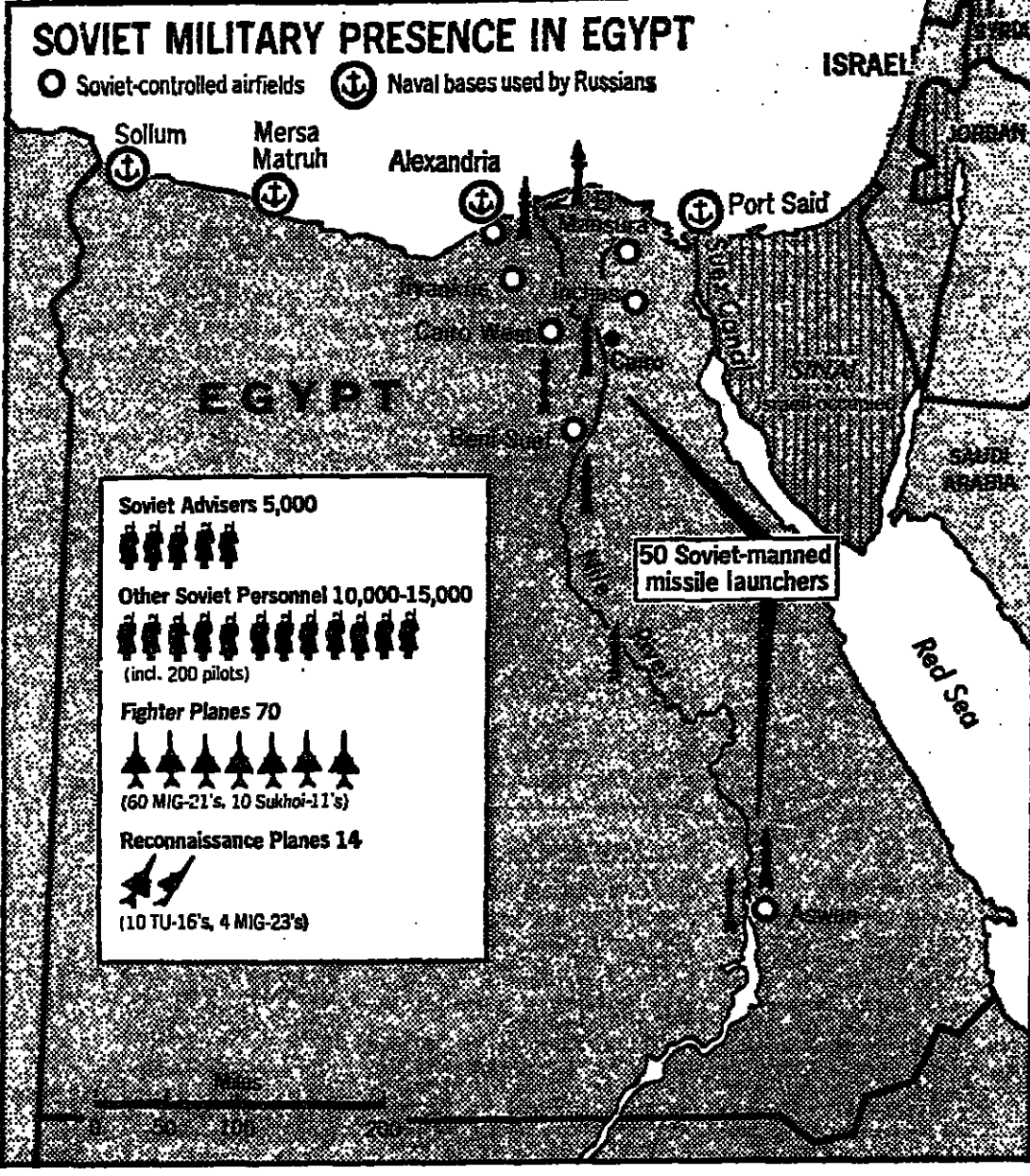
The conflict over housing has continued—partly exploited by the "Provos." As the British Army sent 800 soldiers into the pleasant, leafy Lenadoon area—mostly to deny the IRA positions in certain houses—other Catholics in the neighborhood angrily evacuated their homes.

"We're going to stay away until the British get out," said Mrs. Sheila Boyle, sitting with other mothers at the La Salle school, half a mile from their homes. "They say they're protecting us, well that's a lie."

The problem of Lenadoon must be resolved before a cease-fire can be renegotiated. Associates of Mr. Whitelaw had conferred with members of the IRA in both London and Belfast, and former Prime Minister Harold Wilson had met with IRA leaders who flew secretly to London. But that was before Bloody Friday cast a pall over the prospects of another truce.

Whale Born in Captivity

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP).—What was believed to be the first birth of a whale in captivity occurred yesterday at the New York Aquarium, officials of the facility at Coney Island said. The whale died 10 minutes later. The six-foot, dark gray beluga whale was born in one of the aquarium's two large tanks.



After Sadat Ousts Russians

Mideast Balance of Power Upset

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Henry Kissinger once called the "expulsion" of Soviet military personnel from Egypt a paramount American goal. President Nixon early this year said Soviet troops in Egypt had "serious implications for the stability of the balance of power" in the area and in the world. Yet when the news of President Anwar Sadat's order to the Russian military advisers to leave was announced last week, officials here were stunned as though unwilling to believe that the Egyptian leader was actually doing what American policy could only envisage as a distant objective.

One reason for the cautious reaction in Washington—and elsewhere—was the ambivalent nature of the Egyptian-Soviet break. In spite of some clarifying news reports from Cairo, there was still uncertainty in the minds of American experts at the weekend as to how many Russians were leaving. There were indications that both Cairo and Moscow wanted to skip short of an open quarrel. The controlled Egyptian press was balancing President Sadat's expulsion order with lavish praise of past Soviet assistance—about \$2.5 billion in military aid and \$2 billion in economic aid from 1955 to 1971 and political support for Egypt in the UN and in world capitals.

Thus, the Soviet press agency, treated the withdrawal order as

a routine development and said there would be no change in Soviet policy toward the Middle East. Indeed, the same day that Egypt was sending Russians home, a Palestinian guerrilla delegation was being feted in Moscow, and Iraq was putting into effect a 15-year treaty with the Russians.

Reverse for Russia

Whatever the reasons for the scope of President Sadat's order to the Russians and whatever adjustment in their relationship now takes place, the development is clearly a reverse for Moscow's policy of penetration of the Middle East. Succeeding where the Czarist governments of the 19th century had failed, the Soviet Union, by seeking upon the former colonial states' distrust of the Western powers, had established itself since the mid-1950s not only in Egypt but in Syria, Iraq, Algeria and (until ousted by an anti-Communist regime last year) in the Sudan. In return for its assistance it received bases and political prestige in an area once dominated by the West.

The Soviet Navy's presence in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean aroused concern in Western Europe, which depends on the Middle East for most of its oil supply. It caused anxiety in the United States, which felt that the Russians were posing a risk to Israel's survival and a challenge to American naval dominance of the Mediterranean. Moscow's objectives in the

Middle East were both strategic and ideological. The Russian leaders saw opportunities to gain a foothold at an important crossroads and to gain influence in an area seemingly ripe for revolution. But the Soviet experience was not without setbacks. Arab regimes have proven unstable, and their ties to Moscow often have come undone.

Moscow was able to get into the Middle East only because the United States in 1955 turned down the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser's request to help build the Aswan Dam. It would be ironic if the United States were able to regain influence in Cairo now because of a Russian refusal to accede to all of Cairo's requests. However, premature any such speculation might be, the following tentative conclusions seemed valid:

● Egypt's military capacity has been damaged. Even if many Russians remain, Moscow's readiness to come to Cairo's aid must now be judged as questionable. In addition, Mr. Sadat's chances of securing missiles and bombers capable of attacking Israel would seem even more remote.

● Mr. Sadat's move would appear to have lessened the chances of a direct Soviet-American clash in the Middle East.

● With fewer Russians stationed in Egypt and, presumably, a lessened Soviet willingness to send its forces against Israel in case of a new clash, the Israelis probably will feel less threatened by an Egyptian attack.

The Exod Updated, Cast For Soviet Un

By Henry T.

CAIRO (NYT).—The fore the Central of the Arab. Soth Egypt's only political c started predictably en ident Anwar Sadat, r nation's history since tion of 1952, spoke of with Israel, of the b from the Soviet Uni twist: an admistr Egyptian and Soviet i had not always seen particularly on the b the Egyptian want Russians would not

And then, at the address last Tuesday announcement: Since t ments over arms h settled, he had decid actions:

"1. Terminate the the Soviet advisers i experts (in Egypt), t by our sons in the a

"2. All military eq installations built aft are to be manned by armed forces and property of Egypt.

"3. Invite a Sov meeting... to decide phase of the operati

Mr. Sadat's discor the world and mac from Cairo to Washi whether a policy r profound implicatio Middle East was in the time the of the announc other world capital the 18,000 to 20,000 Egypt were already home. The quest part of the Russian tablishment here is b (for expulsion) is b and what does it a future of Soviet-Eg tions?

On the magnitud an exodus, the best here at the weeker most of the 4,000 units had left, togeth families, and that 12,000 members of S units stationed in about to leave. Egy said only a few of th specialised technic here would remain, i would be under E mand.

The immediate r Egypt was mixed. have not been popul kept to themselves. I played in their own When a stranu tried out his three v sian on them in the looked the other w no doubt that Pres decision was welco Egyptian masses an feelings of national i less of the consequen

Uneasine

Among the politic the reaction was it feeling of uneasine of the country's ally and protor, feeling seemed to be first reaction in the countries as well.

There's a consens formed Egyptian i foreign diplomats th tian Army's anger stans—mainly for its vide Egypt offens —was the key to Sadat's decision.

But Mr. Sadat's standing and Com is a known fact: than a year ago t moved decisively to left wing of his re Al Sabry. Withou step, last week's m have been possible words, the feeling Mr. Sadat did not convincing from his

The strongest pre may have come from with Moscow and edging closer togeth Israelis refusing to the occupied Egypt with no military vic and no diplomatic i until at least the American election, of maneuver was s. He wanted, some i mals feel, to make gesture that woul country a psycholo the 20th anniversar, tionalist revolution.

It would be hazan any predictions on h would move next, strong general feeli ever, that the dange been reduced. And chief spokesman, Hassan al-Zayyat, in tresting comments conference.

"We desire peace a with all," Mr. Zayy we are not on the and do not want t American or any i What the withdrawl experts means, he Egypt is now kepti open and is read weapons from any i a half-smile, he Egypt could even s tom jet fighters fro States.

'New Life, New Laws' Is the Proverb

U.S.-Soviet Trade: Many Problems

By Harry Schwartz

MOSCOW (NYT).—Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson arrived in Moscow last week with an American trade delegation and announced that he would be guided by what he said was an old Russian proverb: "New life, new laws." There is a new situation in Soviet-U.S. relations, he implied, and the consequences for trade between the two countries could be profound. His Soviet hosts beamed.

It was reminiscent in some ways of the late 1920s and early 1930s, when many American corporations and thousands of their employees were busy in the Soviet Union helping Stalin build the first stage of Soviet industrialization. There are indications that something of the same sort may be in the offing now.

The importance both sides attach to the Peterson visit is made clear by the steps they have taken recently to publicize Soviet-U.S. economic relations.

Two weeks ago Moscow and Washington concluded the biggest grain deal in history, calling for delivery of \$750 million worth of U.S. grain in the next three years. Last week, the Occidental Petroleum Corp. announced a potentially important agreement involving provision of American technical know-how in the development of Soviet oil and gas production, construction of luxury tourist hotels and some other areas. Last week, too, Pullman Inc. announced that it had become the first U.S. manufacturer

authorized to have a permanent office in Moscow.

What makes all this more remarkable is that the Soviet media are currently marking the Month of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship, and Mr. Peterson arrived on what was observed as International Vietnam Day, the 23rd anniversary of the 1954 Geneva accord on Vietnam. The same Moscow newspapers that reported Mr. Peterson's arrival last Friday carried pictures of an American "pirate" plane going down in flames over North Vietnam, presumably shot down by Soviet missiles.

What Moscow wants from the United States is the modern technology needed to improve living standards faster and make Soviet manufactured goods competitive in quality and in price in world markets. U.S. computers are probably the machines Moscow is most interested in.

For its part, Washington would like to use trade to induce Moscow to try to put pressure on Hanoi. It is significant that a key member of the Peterson delegation is Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a senior member of Henry Kissinger's staff who specializes in Soviet affairs.

Level Now Low

But there are economic reasons as well. One is the looming energy crisis in the United States that makes the prospect of large-scale imports of Soviet gas and oil in the decades ahead seem very attractive. Another is the weakened position of the dollar in world markets. This has produced greater pressure in the

United States for exports to countries that can pay for what they buy.

There are still many problems that must be solved before Soviet-U.S. trade—now minuscule for both countries—can have any chance of reaching the level of billions of dollars a year forecast by some optimists.

The long-standing issue of the Lend-Lease debts remaining from World War II is still unsettled. The Soviet Union wants most-favored-nation tariff treatments so its goods can compete in the U.S. market. The United States wants a legal framework created so American firms can do business in Moscow in permanent, normal fashion rather than on a case-by-case basis.

Both sides have expressed interest in joint endeavors such as the oil exploration and the hotel-building ventures Occidental Petroleum hopes to begin. Such ventures could involve obligations covering many years and involving very large sums—and Moscow has been reluctant in the past to concede to U.S. firms the level of profits the Americans think is necessary to justify the risks and resources involved.

Finally, there are the political tensions that still exist between the two countries despite the improvement in the atmosphere produced by President Nixon's visit last May. No wonder, then, that Secretary Peterson spoke cautiously last week and warned, in effect, against exaggerated expectations of quick progress. Yet his very presence here is indicative of the Nixon administration's belief that some progress is attainable.

Congo Keeps Ties to Paris Despite Red Links

By Marvin Howe

BRAZZAVILLE, Congo (NYT).—The monuments to Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the French colonial explorer Count Saurin are the Brazzaville's most conspicuous symbols of its ties to France. With an array of Marxist-Leninist slogans, photos of Mao Tse-tung and red flags with golden stars, hammer and hoe.

The Congo, Africa's only people's republic, receives considerable aid and attention from the Soviet bloc but remains closely linked to its former French rulers.

Capital and communications center of what was once French Equatorial Africa, the Congo has a population of one million that is one of the most urbanized and politicized in Africa.

The country is firmly committed to revolutionary socialism, but until now the revolution has been largely verbal. The sedate capital is adorned with red slogans for the governing Labor party and the revolutionary youth and women's organizations.

The press is full of Marxist sayings and attacks on imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. A banner at the central post office exhorts "proletarians to assault the bureaucratic bourgeoisie."

Nevertheless, the Protestant and Catholic churches are full every Sunday, and there is a rash of new African religions. The French still run secondary and higher education and control much of the economy.

The French community here generally shrugs off the hostile slogans as part of the trappings of independence. There are French

complaints but no evidence of general departure. The French population of 8,000—including 700 technical assistants—has remained stable during the last five years.

Private enterprise, mostly French, is flourishing. Shops charge high prices and make good profits. A pair of shoes selling for \$25 in France is priced at \$50 here.

But the Congolese still like their luxuries, and when they can afford to do so, they drink Evian mineral water and Bordeaux wine, eat Camembert cheese and wear Pierre Cardin clothes.

The French also control most of the industry, including the promising new offshore oil concession, which is scheduled to produce 1.5 million tons next year and 10 million tons in 10 years.

The Congolese government has nationalized only those industries that were on the verge of closing, such as sugar and cement, neither of which is doing well. The state sector is said to be in debt for more than \$4 million, almost 5 percent of the national budget.

In fact, the French tried to get the Congolese to nationalize the Congolese Potassium Co. but they refused. The French admit they made "a bad calculation" on the potassium and would like to get rid of it. The company is producing only half a million tons this year, or 50 percent of the target. Expensive port installations at Pointe Noire were built for an overly ambitious 8 million tons.

France also is engaged in a program for renewing this country's vital transport system with the help of the World Bank and

the European Fund for Development.

France's pervasive presence here, 12 years after independence, has been a factor for stability but at the same time is a basic cause of the country's continuing political malaise.

The Congo has been afflicted with coups and coup attempts since the early days of independence. The first President, Fulbert Youlou, a pro-French defrocked priest, was overthrown in 1964 by a coalition of militant anti-French students and labor unionists.

The succeeding leftist government of Alphonse Massamba-Debat and currently Maj. Marien Ngouabi tried, unsuccessfully, to appease the extremists with revolutionary rhetoric, anti-Americanism and closer contacts with Communist countries.

"American imperialists will never be allowed back as long as they persist in poisoning the world," President Ngouabi asserted recently.

American visitors here are looked upon with awe. An occasional American tourist has been allowed a 48-hour transit visa but most requests are turned down or ignored. The stately white house overlooking the Congo River that was once the U.S. Embassy has been deserted since August, 1965. The United States pulled out after being accused of sending agents from Leopoldville—capital of what was then the Congo Republic, now called Zaire—to overthrow the Massamba-Debat government.

On the other hand, a parade of missions from Communist

countries has come here to sign every kind of cultural, economic and technical accord. The latest were the Hungarians and Romanians.

Chinese Aloof

Peking has provided the most valuable aid, according to Congolese sources, who reproach the Chinese only for remaining aloof and not mixing with the population. The Chinese have built a textile factory and shipyard and now are working on a hydroelectric dam. They also have planted rice farms and given considerable medical and military aid.

The Soviet Union has provided teachers, doctors and military aid. The Congolese complain, however, that four Antonov planes supplied by the Soviet Union were costly and must be repaired frequently—in Moscow. The new Russian-built Hotel Cosmog is austere and already shabby and would be better suited to a Siberian landscape.

The East Germans have been generous with scholarships and propaganda but have not yet come up with capital aid.

"The Communists seem more interested in public relations than economic development," a Western observer remarked.

On the whole, Communist aid has not provided a valid alternative to French participation.

There is nevertheless a growing sector of the elite that believes that nationalization of French enterprises is the prerequisite for effective revolutionary social-

ism. They are supported by students and workers who cannot find satisfactory jobs under the present "neo-colonial system."

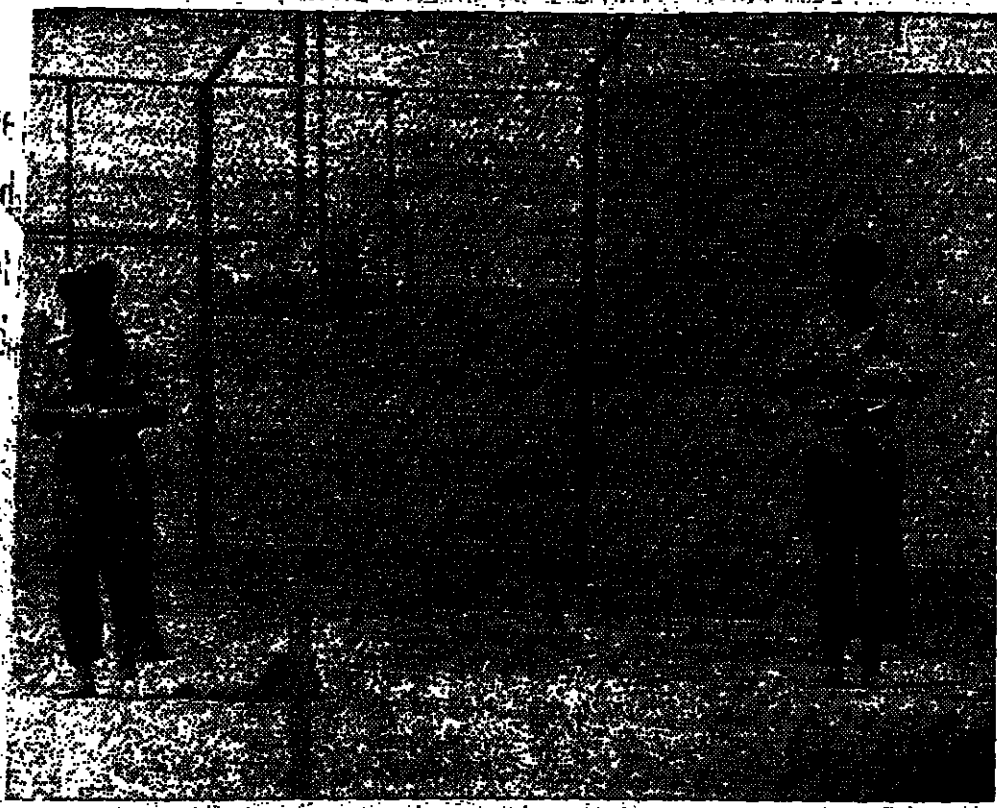
The trouble is that 90 percent of the Congo's youth goes to school—the highest rate in formerly French Africa—and the country does not know what to do with them. Last year, the secondary school graduates were asked to do an extra year because there were no jobs for them.

"Once the young people learn to read and write they don't want to go back to the farm," a French teacher said. "They spend all their time at rallies, talking politics in cafes or plotting—because they have nothing else to do."

The last nearly successful coup took place on Feb. 22 and was led by Ange Diawara, a pro-Peking member of the governing party's Political Bureau. Mr. Diawara, who was supported by student and union radicals, is said to be still hiding in the country and presents a permanent threat to the government.

Maj. Ngouabi still controls the army, but his political apparatus has been seriously eroded by political purges and trials. The party's Political Bureau, which had nine members a year ago, has three now. The Central Committee has been reduced from 18 to 5. Party membership has dropped from 500 to 160.

President Ngouabi has called for a national conference in a few weeks to patch up the Labor party and review policy. He is expected to face strong pressure from the radicals to nationalize French interests.



at one of the entrances to the Iraqi oil installations at Kirkuk.

Ready for Long Struggle

Iraq Victory on Oil Seen

Jim Hoagland

JAD, July 23 (WP).—The exotism captured in a decade-old tourism poster hangs in Baghdad's air. The smiling sulard on a flying carpet velled harem remains in nearly forgotten corner, as a museum piece. Iraq sees itself as bound with no time for Posters that spell out need mood were hastily up last month on the dusty cafes and in the air-conditioned buildings that have begun around Baghdad's Liban-are in recent years.

show oil wells, not smiling. In one sinister British makes a bloodthirsty caricature of the Moslem Dayan corrupt, money-grubbing Sam are being driven from rikut oil fields by an Iraqi dousing them with a spray oleum.

e graphics and the slogan- Baghdad's feld alleys this r are supposed to rally the behind Iraq's daring nation on June 1 of the Petroleum Co. the Western itum that developed the fields into a major Middle n supply point for Europe. street rhetoric of Baghdad eted with the scene at k itself, however, six weeks nationalization. Iraqi troops moved into the fields and p bivouacs. Only a few were burning at Kirkuk's us, and the main pumping n was silent.

ong Holdout Seen.

pile evidence of a sharp ction cutback and heavy already in government ue. Iraqi officials predict they can withstand a long own. Western diplomats ned here, who note Iraq's level ore foreign exchange es and the consolidation of by the minority Ba'ath regime in recent years, take predictions seriously.

has been unable to export Kirkuk oil to Western buyers nationalization because of threats of legal action against s. Some Iraqi officials are

continued that hard-liners in the oil consortium are refusing to negotiate in the hope of bringing down the Ba'ath government.

But, as a well-informed European diplomat, openly concerned about the prospects of a bitter struggle over Kirkuk, observed: "Like it or not, Ba'ath party rule has become a fact for Iraq. It will not wither away. For one thing, the Russians won't let it collapse, whatever differences there may be between the Ba'athists and them."

"For the West the Kirkuk dispute must not become another Aswan. A frustrated Iraq totally dependent on the Soviet Union would be a major danger for all Western interests in the Persian Gulf."

While perhaps inexact, the use of grand historical parallels such as the Russian construction of Egypt's Aswan Dam after American help was withdrawn does indicate the gravity with which the confrontation over Kirkuk is viewed here. The stakes could be enormous.

Survival Issue

For Baghdad's Ba'ath (Arabic for "renaissance") party, which has maintained its minority rule through varying doses of terrorism, the population, stimulating economic development and spreading government services to the poor, the issue may be nothing less than survival.

For one thing, oil revenues are of overwhelming importance. Iraq's balance of trade was maintained last year by \$779 million in oil exports and \$65 million from other sources, chiefly of dates.

Oil revenues also financed more than 50 percent of the development budget, which the Ba'athists have been using to try to build large irrigation projects and restore agricultural prosperity to the primitive Iraqi countryside, where most of the country's 10 million inhabitants live.

Furthermore, the Ba'athists have depended on an elite guerrilla organization to survive in Iraq's political jungle, and most estimates put the number of Ba'athists at 5,000 to 10,000. Their political "clientele" consists largely of those in Iraq's mushrooming bureaucracy, totaling no more than 500,000 wage earners—or 5 percent of the population.

The Ba'athist stress on econom-

ic development projects was a clear bid to enlarge this clientele. A lengthy stoppage of funds derived from Kirkuk's 57 million tons of oil exports a year would frustrate that drive.

Anti-Western

The Ba'athists proclaim themselves Arab Socialists, but they have not undertaken a radical overhaul of Iraq's internal command structure. They immediately established themselves as the most virulently anti-Western and, in rhetoric at least, anti-Israeli rulers in the Middle East.

Analysts here report that within the last two years, however, there has been a decided shift in power within the regime from the army to the civilians. Vice-President Saddam Hussein, a lawyer who controls the secret police, and not Gen. Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, the titular president, is the real power today, a consensus of informed opinion here holds.

In some important ways, Western residents of Baghdad report, there has been some small moderation in the Ba'athists' draconian style of governing, most of which is attributed to Saddam Hussein. "People are still arrested," but it seems to have declined, one diplomat said. "They have probably made their point."

Quietly, Jews have been allowed to leave Iraq in the last year for the first time since the uproar of three years ago, when nine Iraqi Jews were hanged in Liberation Square as spies and exit permits were denied to all Jews. The number of Jews left in Iraq has fallen to below 1,000.

The aftermath of the nationalization of IPC has provided convincing proof of Saddam Hussein's ascendancy. Success in the nationalization struggle could increase his stature throughout the Arab world.

Paris Visit

He visited Paris in June to negotiate a special deal on Iraqi oil with the French government, which owns one-third of the French company in the IPC consortium. He was received in grand style and observers noted that the Paris visit was much more publicized in Iraq than was the vice-president's trip to Moscow in February.

Since the Ba'athist takeover, France's position here has rapidly improved. This year, it has pulled almost even with the Soviet Union in trade with Iraq. Another small sign of Iraq's attempt to move out of diplomatic isolation may be the recent decision to allow two American diplomats to be posted to Baghdad in September as part of the Belgian Embassy's American-interests section. Iraqi-American relations were broken in 1967.

Iraq's takeover of IPC makes new strides with the West more likely than reconciliation, however.

Also, complete government control over Kirkuk exports increases the long-term chances that oil supply and Middle East politics will become more directly entangled.

Military Base

Asserting that the Western governments are supporting Israel as "a military base in our area just for the sake of controlling our oil wealth," Ghanim Abdul Jalil, the chairman of the national Iraqi company that has taken over operating Kirkuk, said sharply in a recent interview: "It is our right to be against governments that are against us... There is a strong relation between the Palestinian problem and oil."

France was given special treatment by Iraq on oil "to vindicate the political position of France with respect to the Palestinian question, which is not against the Arabs. We will protect the interests of our friends," he added.

He said that at present no country or company would be denied Iraqi oil because of its policy on Israel. But the balance of his remarks indicated that he felt that this was a possibility for the future, as more Arab states took control of petroleum production.

Oddest Pentagon Proposal: To Burn Vietnam's Forests

By Robert Reinhold

W YORK (NYT).—Back in the late 1960s, a contingent of foresters from the U.S. Department of Agriculture was hard at work in South Vietnam trying to develop the timber industry that country's lush forests produce. Fine mahogany, other valued hardwoods, might have been surplanted, but that, simultaneously, Forest Service experts were not just as hard to burn some of those forests down.

Last week, it was disclosed that the aid of scientists expert preventing forest fires, the erican military in 1963-67 de several attempts to create "storms" in South Vietnam, clear out vegetation sheltering Cong troops.

ire storms are set off when fire begins to suck in air, ating powerful winds that id up into destructive cyclones. Thus another item has joined list of controversial "environ- ntal" tactics that have been used by American military tech- ogy in the long and agoniz- battle for Indochina. The er entries: chemical defoliat- n, artificial rainmaking and wing of forests. And, in ent weeks, disputed reports at American bombers have uck the dikes that held back odwaters in North Vietnam.

Colossal Failure

As it turned out, the experi- nt, performed under such oy de names as "Sherwood Forest" and "Pink Rose," was a colossal ure. It created thick billows of

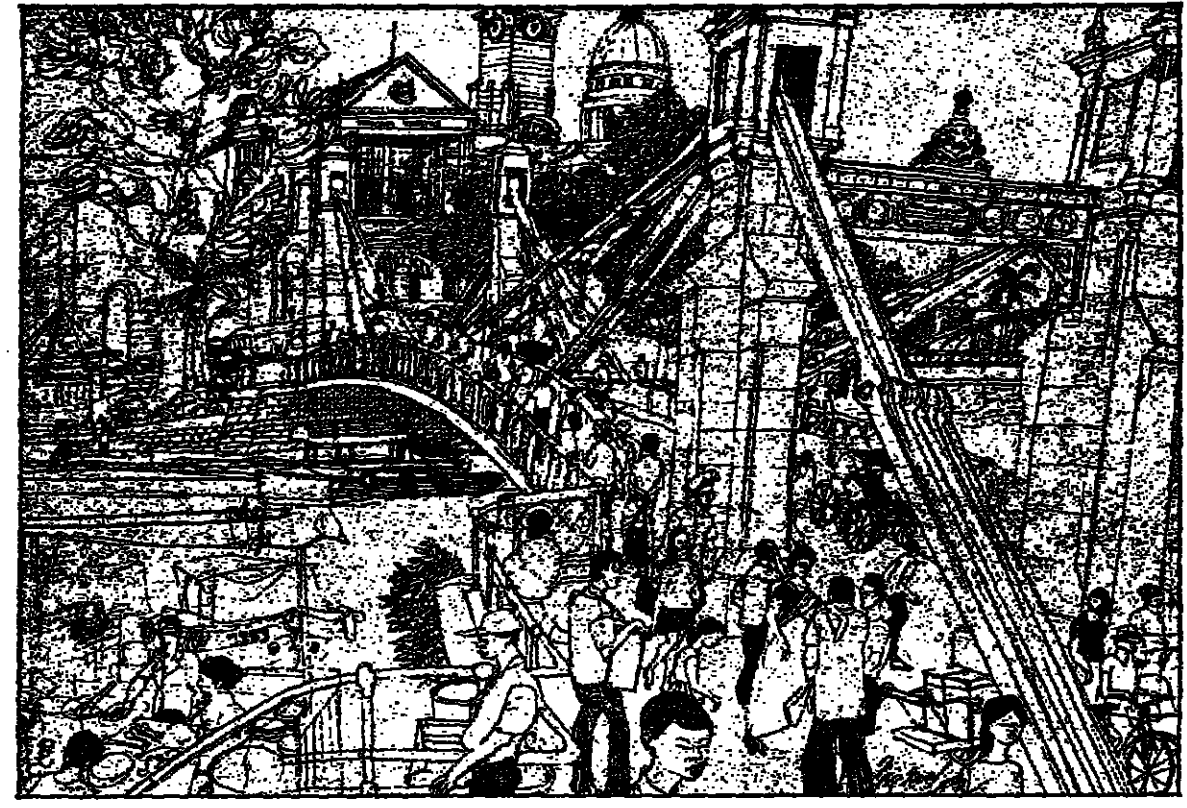
smoke, but "not a whole heck of a lot of fire," as one officer put it, and was abandoned in 1967 because the wet forest would not burn even under most favorable conditions.

"The venture began in 1965 in response to complaints from field commanders that other methods of defoliation were too slow and inefficient to expose the forest floor fully to aerial view. The Defense Department theorized that forest fires would quickly wipe out all vegetation, from the upper canopy to the ground, and called in its Advanced Research Projects Agency to figure out a way. The agency, in turn, contracted with the Forest Service, which sent over men from its fire research laboratories in Montana and California.

The targets were areas of the thick tropical rain forests north and northwest of Saigon. They were first chemically defoliated, in the hope of creating dry fuel, and then bombarded with World War II magnesium fire bombs. The last of the futile attempts was made in April, 1967.

The initial reactions last week were predictable. A West Coast lawyer was considering a suit charging the Department of Agriculture with violating its mandate. The Pentagon spokesman, Jerry W. Friedhelm, confirmed the attempts, but denied the intent was to create World War II-type fire storms.

"In no sense was it an attempt to destroy all the forest," he said. "It was an attempt to clear the foliage, to clear the leaves from the trees."



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Eurobonds

Exaggeration of Currency Jitters Lifts Prices on Dollar Bonds

By Carl Gewirtz

ly 33 (1987).—A relaxation of tension in exchange markets last week by the European Monetary Fund's meeting in the U.S. decision to use foreign currency in the New York market, the conditions on the interest market.

pickup in demand for domestic bonds helped push prices up for the week, says the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank, however, has not yet announced any new bond issues. Investors are into the dollar."

At the same time, demand for U.S. bonds remains strong, with prices up 1 to 2 percent for the week. The Reserve Bank's 1/2 percent Treasury auction, which had given yields down to cent. Giving special secondary market is of new issues. The U.S. market committee ruled to meet again and, if the Bundesbank's objection is returned there, the market bankers forecast a fall of activity, about 100 million a month. The 200 million DM.

heavy demand for the issue is especially noteworthy since the sterling/DM exchange rate for the life of the bond is set to be fixed (based on the average rate for the three days prior to the close).

Another variation on the theme of the week is the rumored to be the coming fashion, is the offering from the Rural & Industrial Bank of Western Australia, denominated in Australian dollars/DM—the first monetary link with the market. The bank, founded by the state government, and the Australian bank, is for A\$20 million about U.S.\$85.7 million and is expected to yield 9 1/2 percent. Subscription will be done in U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing when the issue is closed. The Australian dollar/DM conversion, the rate of the bond, will be figured the same way as the MEF issue. The Bundesbank has approved the flotation of both loans.

Managers say the substantially better credit rating of the borrower and the attractiveness of the dollar, which they say is a potentially very strong currency, account for the expected 1 percent difference with the MEF loan. The link with DM is explained as a way of introducing

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
	July 15	July 8	July 18
Commodity Index	119.5	120.2	108.1
*Currency in circ.		\$53,065,000	
*Total Loans		\$88,185,000	
Steel prod. (tons)	2,612,000	2,439,000	2,388,000
Auto production		108,058	
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	9,732,000	9,772,000	9,608,000
Freight car loadings	473,534	371,454	457,283
*Elec. Pow. kw-hr	36,185,000	31,749,000	33,668,000
Business failures	174	138	211

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	June	Prior Month	1971
Employed	\$1,697,949	\$1,834,000	75,000
Unemployed	4,725,000	5,822,000	4,501,000
	May	Prior Month	1971
Industrial production	111.5	111.1	107.0
*Personal income	\$914,950,000	\$811,100,000	\$849,600,000
*Money supply	\$235,700,000	\$235,000,000	\$223,800,000
Consumer Price Index	124.7	124.3	120.6
Construction Contracts	165	157	141
*Mfrs. Inventories	\$162,850,000	162,450,000	101,670,000
*Exports	3,915,000	3,760,000	3,782,000
*Imports	4,643,000	4,659,700	3,983,200

*000 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity Index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business balances compiled by the U. S. Trade and Economic Council. Gross domestic product by the U. S. P. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

official rate of 5.0005 to the dollar—and it remains to be seen how long the financial franc will command a premium.

The premium notwithstanding, the European Investment Bank's offering did not suffer. The amount was raised to 175 million francs from 150 million first announced, and it was priced at 89 3/4 with a 7 1/4 percent coupon. Some 50 million francs of the total is being placed with

Wall Street Is Continuing to Display Caution Despite the Spread of Economic Good News

By Thomas E. Mullaney
NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT).—
A strange and distinct malaise
continues to envelop Wall Street
as many investors—institutional
as well as public—remain in a
highly cautious mood, ignoring
the wealth of constructive devel-
opments in both the domestic
economy and the international
area, and fastening their atten-
tion instead on the potential
problems of 1973.

Not even the bountiful harvest of favorable corporate earnings, nor the abundant evidence of an expanding economy, nor the renewed spirit of cooperation and accommodation in international monetary matters has distracted and buoyed the financial markets in recent weeks.

But while the pendulum of investor sentiment has swung sharply to the pessimistic side there has been no similar shift of business and consumer attitudes. They remain quite strong—and for solid reasons.

Recent domestic economic developments have been quite heartening, even though they have evoked no particular response in the financial markets. This was particularly true with respect to the gratifying quality of second-quarter corporate earnings, which proved to be even better than the high expectations of analysts and

Some 645 companies that have issued figures so far for the second quarter showed an aggregate net income of \$2,192,500,000, an increase of 14.3 percent over the second quarter of last year.

Of special significance is the 118 percent rise achieved by 45 manufacturing companies in the group. Their net profits totaled \$1,138,200,000, compared with approximately \$864 million in the similar three months of 1971.

A combination of factors helped push the profits to the highest

levels for any quarter in several years. Profit margins, in many instances, have been improved with cost-cutting and tight controls on every aspect of operations, perhaps the major contributors. And investment tax credits have added substantially to the final rally.

As for the outlook for the final half of the year, the consensus is that earnings will be good, but that the percentage of improvement over last year might not be

startling. And the prospects for 1973 indicate further gains, although not as sharp as those recorded this year.

Not unexpectedly but quite convincingly, economic data for June and the first six months of the year have depicted what economists have been saying all along. A broad and vigorous expansion is indeed under way and gathering momentum. No matter what the outcome of this year's elections, further growth in the

economy seems assured well into next year from the impetus of stimulative forces.

With all the good news, it is somewhat puzzling that the financial markets have continued to fare so poorly. The basic reason is not skepticism over the fundamental strength of the economy, but rather concern with the possible difficulties foreseen for next year.

The stock market, meanwhile, despite a sharp upturn on Friday, closed generally lower in rather slow trading last week. The closing rally, however, limited the week's losses in the leading market averages.

A total of 1,042 issues on the New York Stock Exchange showed declines for the week, while 670 had plus signs and 210 were unchanged. New lows for the year were touched by 390 issues and new highs by 55.

The Dow Jones industrial stock average declined 1.81 to 930.45; the New York Times combined average was down 0.47 to 599.51; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock combined average eased 0.14 to 106.66, and the stock exchange composite dipped 0.18 to 58.84.

Amex and Over-Counter

By Elizabeth M. Fowler

NEW YORK, July 23 (NYT).—Basking in reflected glory, Canadian Occidental Petroleum stock was the most actively traded last week, and it gained 3 3/4 points to close at 12 7/8. The story was in the headlines—the deal made by parent Occidental Petroleum to supply knowhow and equipment to Russia. This led to 502,106

Even with this show of strength, the Amex index was down 0.17 for the week at its Friday close of 26.75. Volume was lighter at 16,357,000 shares compared to 15,547,000 the week before.

In the over-the-counter market, the trend was much the same: A downturn that took the NASDAQ Industrial Index down to 135.12 a drop of 1.67 for the week.

By the end of the week, the sharp rise in Canadian Occidental's shares was propped up by some good earnings—44 cents a share for the half ended June 30, compared to 20 cents in the year-ago period.

The second most active issue was Teleprompter, with 303,900 shares changing hands, and a final price of 37 1/4, down 1 3/4. There was some trouble early in the week for cable television stocks following a pessimistic article in a financial publication.

Some significant movers were Bowmar Industries, up 5 1/2 to 43 3/8; Den-Tal-Ez, up 4 1/2 to 51 1/4; Soundesign, off 3 3/8 to 40; Btc Pen, up 3 3/8 to 65 1/2.

In the over-the-counter market, there were some shares that moved against the trend. Ocean Drilling closed at 51 1/2, up from 49 a week ago. Neilson A stock ended at 57 5/8, compared to 55 3/8. Actively traded shares that dropped included American Express which closed at 54 3/4, compared to 56 1/2 a week ago.

Bank stocks generally showed slightly lower prices, with the NASDAQ index at 106.91 compared to 107.80 a week ago. Insurance stocks closed at 130.97, down from 133.28.

Over-Counter Market

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THE CONTINENTAL CORPORATION

Quarterly dividends on the outstanding shares of stock of this corporation, at the rate of 6 1/2% a share on the \$2.50 cumulative convertible preferred stock, Series A and B, and 5% a share on the common stock, have been declared by the board of directors, payable September 15, 1972, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 16, 1972.

Vice President & Secretary

Confidential

Mr. H. F. Gunther, 155-45 34th Ave., Bx. 2371, Bayside, N.Y. 11364

Herald Tribune, Box 2, New York, N.Y. 10017

Domestic Bonds

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last

Abco Co. 8 1/2% 31 107 107

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last

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Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last

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Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last

Bonds \$1,000 High Low Last

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New York Bond Sales

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Crpt		Series in \$1,000 High Low Last Crpt		Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Crpt		Series in \$1,000 High Low Last Crpt	
used from 1064.10							
91	80.07/74 107.10	SOMGEC 7.0597	45 101.00 101.00	+74	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
92	86.5 80.0 74.0	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
93	101 103.1	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
94	31 279	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
95	163 131.1 124	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
96	74.0 74.0	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
97	31 109.1 108.0	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
98	11 14 13	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
99	10 10 10	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
100	91 10 77.0 77.0	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
101	94	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
102	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
103	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
104	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
105	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
106	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
107	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
108	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
109	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
110	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
111	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
112	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
113	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
114	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
115	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
116	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
117	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
118	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
119	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
120	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
121	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
122	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
123	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
124	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
125	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
126	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
127	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
128	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
129	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
130	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
131	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
132	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
133	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
134	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
135	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
136	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
137	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
138	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
139	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
140	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
141	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
142	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
143	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
144	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
145	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
146	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
147	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
148	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
149	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
150	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
151	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
152	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
153	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
154	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
155	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
156	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
157	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
158	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
159	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
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161	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
162	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
163	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
164	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
165	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
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167	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
168	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
169	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
170	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
171	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
172	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
173	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
174	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
175	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
176	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
177	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
178	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
179	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
180	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
181	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
182	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
183	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
184	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
185	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
186	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
187	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
188	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
189	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
190	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
191	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
192	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
193	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
194	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
195	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
196	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
197	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
198	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
199	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
200	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
201	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
202	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
203	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
204	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.00 118.00	-44
205	95	SOMGEC 6.9679	46 101.11 100.90	+100	TECORP 5.5649	66 118.0	

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Pairs of Accounts		
DM Basis		
1-5-63	108	100
1-8-58	107	
1-11-58	107	
7-50	100	
27-55	109 1/2	
1-15	108	103
1-16	101 1/2	
1-17	101 1/2	
1-18	101 1/2	102 1/2
1-19	102 1/2	
1-20	102 1/2	
1-21	102 1/2	95 1/2
1-22	94 1/2	95 1/2
1-23	101	102 1/2
1-24	101	
1-25	101	
1-26	101	
1-27	101	
1-28	101	
1-29	101	
1-30	101	
1-31	101	
1-32	101	
1-33	101	
1-34	101	
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1-36	101	
1-37	101	
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1-88	101	
1-89	101	
1-90	101	
1-91	101	
1-92	101	
1-93	101	
1-94	101	
1-95	101	
1-96	101	
1-97	101	
1-98	101	
1-99	101	
1-100	101	

Bank Stock Quotations

Closing prices of the week's trading

NAME	AGE	ADDRESS	PHONE	STATUS
JOHN A. BROWN	28	1234 Main St.	555-1234	Active
JANE D. SMITH	32	5678 Oak Ave.	555-5678	Active
ROBERT L. GARCIA	45	9101 Pine Rd.	555-9101	Active
MICHAEL P. WILSON	38	2345 Elm St.	555-2345	Active
SARAH K. JONES	29	6789 Maple Dr.	555-6789	Active
DAVID R. MILLER	41	10101 Birch Ln.	555-10101	Active
LUCAS M. HARRIS	35	4321 Cedar St.	555-4321	Active
AMANDA N. CLARK	27	8765 Spruce Ave.	555-8765	Active
CHRISTOPHER E. ROY	39	3456 Willow Rd.	555-3456	Active
STEPHANIE L. BAKER	31	7890 Ash Dr.	555-7890	Active
ANTHONY J. SCOTT	43	21099 Hickory St.	555-21099	Active
EMILY R. GREEN	26	54321 Poplar Ave.	555-54321	Active
KEVIN M. ADAMS	47	98765 Sycamore Rd.	555-98765	Active
ANGELA S. NELSON	33	12345 Magnolia Dr.	555-12345	Active
BRYAN T. HENRY	40	67890 Dogwood St.	555-67890	Active
DIANE K. PERKINS	36	10987 Redwood Ave.	555-10987	Active
JUSTIN A. COLE	29	45678 Cypress Ln.	555-45678	Active
REBECCA M. FOSTER	34	89012 Juniper Rd.	555-89012	Active
ANDREW L. BARNES	42	32109 Fir St.	555-32109	Active
CHRISTINA P. ROSS	28	76543 Hemlock Ave.	555-76543	Active
SEAN M. WARD	37	21098 Cedar Dr.	555-21098	Active
HEATHER N. COOPER	30	65432 Laurel St.	555-65432	Active
TYLER J. RICE	25	10102 Ash Rd.	555-10102	Active
WENDY K. EVANS	35	43210 Birch Ave.	555-43210	Active
BRANDON S. MORGAN	44	87654 Spruce St.	555-87654	Active
ASHLEY M. BELL	27	34567 Willow Dr.	555-34567	Active
JUSTIN R. HAYES	38	78901 Ash Ln.	555-78901	Active
EMMA L. MYERS	31	21099 Hickory St.	555-21099	Active
NOAH J. FORD	46	65432 Dogwood Ave.	555-65432	Active
OLIVIA K. WATSON	29	10987 Redwood Rd.	555-10987	Active
LUKE M. COLEMAN	33	45678 Cypress St.	555-45678	Active
ISABEL R. JONES	36	89012 Juniper Dr.	555-89012	Active
ADAM S. ROSS	41	32109 Fir Ave.	555-32109	Active
CHLOE M. WARD	28	76543 Hemlock St.	555-76543	Active
ETHAN J. COOPER	39	21098 Laurel Rd.	555-21098	Active
SOPIA K. RICE	32	65432 Ash Dr.	555-65432	Active
LEWIS M. EVANS	45	10102 Birch St.	555-10102	Active
AMARA S. MORGAN	26	43210 Spruce Ave.	555-43210	Active
JOHN P. BELL	48	87654 Willow St.	555-87654	Active
GRACE N. HAYES	30	34567 Ash Dr.	555-34567	Active
WILLIAM R. MYERS	37	78901 Hickory St.	555-78901	Active
CHARLOTTE M. FORD	29	21099 Dogwood Ave.	555-21099	Active
ALAN J. WATSON	42	65432 Redwood Rd.	555-65432	Active
ELIZABETH K. COLEMAN	34	10987 Cypress St.	555-10987	Active
DAVID S. JONES	40	45678 Juniper Dr.	555-45678	Active
ANNA M. ROSS	27	89012 Fir Ave.	555-89012	Active
JOHN A. WARD	43	32109 Hemlock St.	555-32109	Active
MARIA K. COOPER	31	76543 Laurel Dr.	555-76543	Active
CHRISTOPHER L. RICE	38	21098 Ash St.	555-21098	Active
STEPHANIE M. EVANS	28	65432 Birch Ave.	555-65432	Active
ANTHONY J. MORGAN	41	10102 Spruce St.	555-10102	Active
EMILY R. BELL	35	43210 Willow Dr.	555-43210	Active
KEVIN M. HAYES	44	87654 Ash St.	555-87654	Active
ANGELA S. MYERS	33	34567 Hickory Ave.	555-34567	Active
BRYAN T. FORD	40	78901 Dogwood St.	555-78901	Active
DIANE K. WATSON	36	21099 Redwood Dr.	555-21099	Active
JUSTIN A. COLEMAN	29	65432 Cypress St.	555-65432	Active
REBECCA M. JONES	34	10987 Juniper Dr.	555-10987	Active
ANDREW L. ROSS	42	45678 Fir Ave.	555-45678	Active
CHRISTINA P. WARD	28	89012 Hemlock St.	555-89012	Active
ADAM S. COOPER	39	32109 Laurel Dr.	555-32109	Active

Over-Counter Market

[illegible]

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 8)

only by the recent offering from

With few issues available in the secondary market and great buying pressure during the week, prices of Luxembourg-franc issues rose sharply. Burmah and the European Investment Bank were both up 1 1/2 percent at 102 1/2 and 103 1/2, respectively. Heavy demand was apparent for issues denominated in Units of Account, and for many there were only bid prices quoted, with no bonds being offered for sale.

There was one new dollar

Insurance Stocks

[illegible]

Speedy Crown Wins in Trot; Une de Mai 2d

Fresh Yankee Last In Three-Horse Race

By Louis Effrat

WESTBURY, N.Y., July 23 (NYT).—A week ago, the physical fitness of Une de Mai of France raised enough questions to prompt officials to order the mare scratched from the \$125,000 International Trot at Roosevelt Race-

Last night, over the same course and over the same 1 1/4-mile distance, the 8-year-old did her best to make up for last time—and money—but her effort fell one length short of beating Speedy Crown of the United States, the International winner, who captured the \$150,000 challenge match.

Actually, Howard Beissinger drove Speedy Crown to a going-away triumph over Une de Mai, with the third and only other starter, Canada's Fresh Yankee, finishing 13 lengths behind the runner-up. The time of 2 minutes 32 1/5 seconds was three seconds faster than the clocking in which Speedy Crown beat Fresh Yankee in the International.

Betting on this event, in which management added \$75,000, to the \$25,000 anted up by each trotter's owners, was restricted to the win slot. Speedy Crown, a smooth-striding son of Speedy Scot, returned \$3.80 for \$2. Une de Mai, handled by Jean-René Gougeon, was sent away at odds

of 13-10, while Fresh Yankee, driven by her 59-year-old owner, Duncan MacDonald of Sydney, Nova Scotia, was the 29-10 outsider.

Beissinger, who had Speedy Crown idling along in second place behind Fresh Yankee, while Une de Mai was parked out through most of the 1 1/4-mile special, said afterward that "there was nothing to it."

MacDonald, a retired lumber magnate, was driving the 9-year old Fresh Yankee for the first time. He had criticized Joe O'Brien's tactics in the International and this led to a rift between O'Brien and MacDonald.

Anyway, MacDonald, 58, sped Fresh Yankee to the top from the No. 2 post. Speedy Crown was tucked into the ground-saving second spot from his rail position, while Une de Mai, showing no signs of the muscle-tightening which was her main trouble last week, took the overland journey.

Fresh Yankee, who, like Une de Mai has earned more than \$1 million, led past the quarter in 0:30 2-5, the half in 1:01 1-5 and was virtually tied with Une de Mai at three quarters in 1:31 3-5. With three-eighths remaining, Fresh Yankee wilted and Une de Mai took a slight advantage. At the top of the stretch, Beissinger did virtually no urging as he brought Speedy Crown home the victor for the seventh straight time.

Italians Set Mark In 800-Meter Rel

BARLETTA, Italy, July 23 (UPI).—The Italian 800-meter relay team, anchored by Pietro Mennea, clipped two-tenths of a second from the world record Friday night.

The team of Franco Ossola, Pasqualino Abeti, Luigi Benedetti and Mennea, who is co-holder of the European 100 and 200-

meter track records, clocked 1:31.5 minutes over the distance. The previous mark was 1:31.7, set by Texas A. and M. in 1970.

**More Sports News
On Page 13**

On Aug 18

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